512 [751] [164] Systematic data gathered on sickness refers primarily to activities of a preventative nature - the periodic infant welfare clinics and, in one week during period III, a TB survey involving X-rays and Mantoux tests accounted for 9.1 hours per man. However, in the survey as a whole, a mean of only 0.9 hours per man-week was incurred by sickness.

Activities of a minor nature account for an average of 0.8 hours per man-week and include sport, services rendered to the researcher and, during period III, the expenditure of 0.7 hours per man-week in the preparation of the new village site. By the end of the survey much of this site had been cleared and a number of individuals were planting 'catch crops' of taro and bananas.

461 433 Within the total Sivepe economy 'productive' activities account for 29.8 hours expended per man-week, or 73 per cent of activity time. However, the productive component within the subsistence and external sectors differs greatly, being 89 per cent of activity time in the former but only 30 per cent in the latter. The absolute insignificance of cash-producing activities should be viewed in this context, of the relatively unproductive nature of Orokaiva involvement in the external economy.

The organisation of work by households

592 461 Table 6:5 reveals substantial variations in both the volume and patterns of activity between individual households which, while they enable a distinction to be drawn between cash cropper and non-cash cropper, are largely explicable in terms of the structure and composition of the households themselves.

With a mean activity-week of 40.6 hours recorded, the individual household range is 29.4 to 65.3 hours. However, household 12, in which the 65.3 hours per man-week are expended, is somewhat aberrant in that it consists of a widowed woman with six children, the eldest of whom is a full-time nurse at the infant welfare clinic at Sasembata, to which job she devoted an average of 53.7 hours per week. The work accounts for almost half the time expended per man-week by the whole household. This, and the absence of an adult male, seriously undermined their ability to carry out essential subsistence tasks - so they only spent 11.1 hours per man-week on clearing, subsistence gardening and other subsistence food production compared with the sample mean of 19.4 hours. Significantly, by the end of period I the household had left the village, the mother to re-marry and the eldest daughter to reside on the mission station. By eliminating household 12 the range is reduced to 29.4 to 50.4 hours per man-week.

[887] At the lower end of the range are households incorporating the oldest people in the village. While probably less productive in their labour, these people are deprived of a much higher proportion

[TEXT CONTINUED ON PAGE 96]